

HARRIMAN WILL MAKE QUICK TRIP HOME TO REPORT ON PROGRESS OF PARLEY

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WIDE SUPPORT THE AIM

Committee Leaders Would Accompany Envoy to Last Part of Moscow Talks

By HENRY RAYMOND

As reported by The New York Times

WASHINGTON, July 22 — President Kennedy is considering plans to send a major Congressional delegation to Moscow to join W. Averell Harriman at the conclusion of negotiations for a test ban treaty.

Mr. Harriman, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and chief United States negotiator, is expected to report personally to the President in the middle of this week.

Under the pending proposal, he would return to Moscow with leaders of key Senate committees to participate in the final phase of the negotiations and to prepare them for the expected fight in the Senate for ratification of the treaty.

Administrative sources said the consultation would briefly define ratifying of the pact that the United States, Britain and the Soviet Union have been negotiating since July 15 to ban nuclear tests in the air and under water.

Link Still in Doubt

There was agreement on all major aspects of the draft treaty, the sources said, but what remained unclear was the extent to which the Soviet Union wanted to make it conditional on its proposal for an East-West non-aggression pact. Mr. Harriman is expected to clarify this point in his talks with the President and to present a detailed account of other proposals submitted by

the Russians to ease East-West tensions.

This development in the Moscow talks was seized by some Senate Democratic leaders in the hope of affording an opportunity to get closer Congressional participation in the crucial negotiations.

Senator Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, the assistant majority leader, said the White House was considering the possibility of sending the key Senators back with Mr. Harriman.

Swift Approval Sought

The plan appeared to fit into an intensive behind-the-scenes effort by Mr. Kennedy to achieve swift and overwhelming Senate approval of the treaty.

The President has sought the help of an impressive roster of bipartisan leaders, including former President Dwight D. Eisenhower, who would testify in favor of ratification if the treaty comes before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Because the pact would compel the United States to suspend all but underground nuclear tests, some Senators of both parties plan to oppose it on the ground that it would hurt United States military preparedness.

The Administration was reported to believe that a nuclear ban, even if partial, signified a major opportunity for further progress in easing East-West tensions.

Key to Foreign Program

According to qualified sources, the President has informed Congressional leaders that he regards the agreement as important for the Administration's foreign program as the civil rights legislation is to its domestic program.

Conversely, Mr. Kennedy believes failure to achieve Senate ratification would be a catastrophic blow to American leadership in the non-Communist world and end hopes of a more peaceful relationship with Moscow.

The President's position will be stated in a message to Congress and possibly in an address to the nation, Administration sources said.

To avoid the dismal failure that attended President Woodrow Wilson's effort to get Senate support for United States membership in the League of Nations 41 years ago, the Administration hopes to

win a majority in support of the treaty, officials said.

The Administration's strategy was a vigorous drive to get the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to take hearings on the treaty as early next month.

President John F. Kennedy's Administration had already agreed to appear before the committee to speak in support of the treaty.

Other members of the Administration to have expressed readiness to appear before the committee were John J. McCloy, chairman of the General Advisory Committee on Disarmament; Dean Rusk, Secretary of State; Lucius Clay, former commander in chief of United States forces in Europe; and Alexander Haig, commander of the United States zone in Germany; and John G. DeLoach, representative of the United Nations during the Eisenhower Administration, and Allen W. Dulles, former director of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr. Harriman's own case was expected to be stated by Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Robert F. McNamara, Secretary of Defense; William C. Foster, director of the Disarmament Agency; and A. MacCone, director of the Atomic Energy Administration, and Mr. Harriman.

His powerful alignment of support for the measure has attracted White House confidence that approval will be won, although not without controversy.

Some Democratic Senators connected with defense issues served notice earlier this year that they would consider opposition to United States nuclear testing capacity if the treaty was approved.

Senator Stuart Symington, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Atomic Energy, hinted he might change his attitude if the treaty would halt underground tests.

He is regarded as essential in helping clear research, and he has taken a final position on the treaty.

Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican of Arizona, declared that any concession to the Soviet Union would be a concession to the Soviet Union and a confession of weakness on Washington's part.

Senator Humphrey suggested that a Congressional delegation to Moscow be made up of members of the Joint Commit-

tee on Foreign Affairs and the Armed Services Committee.

Not all Democratic Senators were enthusiastic about the delegation idea.

Senator J.W. Fulbright, Democrat of Arkansas and chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, said he was not sure that such a trip would be useful.

He confirmed that his committee would be prepared to begin hearings on the treaty as soon as it disposed of the foreign aid bill, probably early next week.

Senator Humphrey insisted, however, that the presence of Congressional leaders at the final ceremonies in Moscow would have "a symbolic as well as a practical effect."

Initiating a treaty is an old practice in diplomacy, signaling the negotiators' satisfaction with the agreement, but pending the consent of the Government. Given modern means of communications by which the contents of an agreement are conveyed to the government virtually as they are being formulated, initiating is considered tantamount to final approval.

There were no indications so far whether the actual signing would be undertaken by the foreign ministers or chiefs of state in their respective capitals or by the foreign ministers at a joint ceremony.

The White House still refused to comment on the state of the Moscow negotiations or on Administration plans to obtain ratification.

Some White House sources indicated that preparations for a concerted drive for Congressional support had been under way for a week.

Senate leaders said President Kennedy raised the issue during his conference with the Congressional leaders Tuesday. The importance of quick action by the Senate has been emphasized by several high Administration officials.

In the State Department the belief is that a major delay could arrest the momentum of the talks and impede future negotiations on such issues as disarmament, the security of West Berlin and Central Europe and a possible bilateral pledge of nonaggression between the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and the Warsaw Pact powers, the Soviet bloc's military grouping.

From a domestic standpoint, the Administration would like to avoid a long Congressional debate that could conceivably stir a national controversy over the merits of nuclear testing, a highly complex and technical issue.